Definitions and explanations for the fields in the AADT (coverage) document ('03 & '04)	
TC No.	Traffic Counter Number. TC's can be placed on the route anywhere between the listed beginning mile point and the listed ending mile point. Once a counter number is removed from a site, that counter number will be retired, and not used anymore.
RT (Route Type)	SR (State Route) CR (County Road) CS (City Street) PR (Roads which are open to the public and are owned by a public agency, but have not been accepted by the Department, the County, or the City as part of their official system.)
Route (Route Number)	Every route in the GDOT database has 6 digits assigned to it. The first 4 digits signify the route number, the last 2 digits are called suffixes (always 00 in CR). Here is a list of examples: SR 000400 (SR 4) SR 0040BU (SR 40 BUsiness, SR suffixes are always letters) SR 0400SP (SR 400 SPur) CS 195403 (CS 1954, 03 is the city suffix; all city streets in the same city has the same suffix, which is always numerical)
Beg MP	Beginning mile point for the TC location.
End MP	Ending mile point for the TC location.
CTY & TC	A combination of County Code (FIPS Code) & TC number
RCLINK	A combination of the County Code, Route Type, and Route Number (SR=1, CR=2, CS=3, PR=8) Ex: 121 2 000400 County Code = 121 (Fulton) Route Type = 2 (CR) Route Number = 000400 (4)

Definitions and explanations for the fields for old (prior to 2003) AADT (coverage) Files	
Traf CT Sect	Traffic Counter Number. TC's can be placed on the route anywhere between the listed beginning mile point and the listed ending mile point. Once a counter number is removed from a site, that counter number will be retired, and not used anymore.
RT Type	Route Type: SR (State Route) CR (County Road) CS (City Street) PR (Roads which are open to the public and are owned by a public agency, but have not been accepted by the Department, the County, or the City as part of their official system.)
Route Number	Please see explanation above under "**Definitions and explanations for the fields in the AADT (coverage) document ('03 & '04)**."
Beg Mile Point	Beginning mile point for the TC location.
End Mile Point	Ending mile point for the TC location.

Dir	Direction of traffic the counter counts: North, South, East, West, Nondirectional (both directions)
'AVG' & 'EST'	If the column indicates '**AVG**', there are two or more data items that have been taken into account. If the column indicates '**EST**', the data is estimated based upon historic data and from trends calculated from our Permanent Count Stations.
Equipment Used	This indicates the type of equipment used. Traffic can be counted by portable means (**Tubes**), permanent collection stations (**Loop**), or it is **estimated**. The traffic may have only been counted for a 1 day period, but it has been adjusted by factors (**axle, seasonal, and daily factors**) to "annualize" the count.
FC (Functional Class)	What kind of traffic does the route carries. The same classifications are put into 2 different groups: RURAL & URBAN. Functional Class for **RURAL** are: 01: Interstate Principal Arterial 02: Principal Arterial 06: Minor Arterial 07: Major Collector 08: NFA Minor Collector 09: Local Functional Class for **URBAN** are: 11: Interstate Principal Arterial 12: Principal Arterial 14: Minor Arterial 16: Major Collector 17: NFA Minor Collector 19: Local
*DOW (Day Of Week)	The day of the week (Mon., Tues., etc.) traffic was counted. If the AADT is the average of more than 1 day, "average" is indicated.
*Date Counted	The date that was counted. If the AADT is the average of more than 1 day, "average" is indicated.
*Raw Count	The actual raw count obtained from the counter. This is the sum of 48 hours of traffic counts.
*Axle Factor	Factor applied to the raw count to adjust the raw count to number of vehicles.
*Seasonal Factor	Factor applied to the raw count to account for the month of the year. Seasonal factors are developed according to 11 factor groups and calculated by dividing the average AADT by the monthly AADT for each location.
*Daily Factor	Factor applied to the raw count to account for the day of the week. Daily factors are calculated by dividing the average AADT by the daily AADT.
Estimated AADT	The raw hourly counts are adjusted by seasonal, daily and axle factors to determine the Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)

* These fields only apply to portable counts, and not ATR (permanent) counts. ATR counters count traffic year round, 24/7.